

Distribution: Viet Nam.

Type: Holotype, female, Dalat, Dralac Prov., Viet Nam, 12-14 November 1959, N. R. Spencer, light trap (Type no. 71178, USNM).

Discussion: *Pseudostilobezzia* appears to be closely related to *Stilobezzia*, subgenus *Stilobezzia*, as evident from the general appearance, wing venation, head and antennal structure, but differs in the condition of the tarsi and claws. In females of *Stilobezzia* the fifth tarsomeres bear strong ventral spines if the wing lacks macrotrichia (subgenus *Stilobezzia*), or if spines are lacking the wing bears macrotrichia (subgenus *Neostilobezzia*). In *Stilobezzia* the female tarsal claws are large and unequal on all legs, or reduced to a single long claw with a small basal barb. In the genus *Monohalea*, which differs considerably in general features and wing venation from *Pseudostilobezzia*, the female tarsal claws are sometimes small and equal on the fore and mid legs, but are very unequal, or reduced to a single long claw with a basal barb, on the hind leg.

We are very pleased to name this species in honor of Dr. H. Elliott McClure of the Migratory Animal Pathological Survey, Bangkok, Thailand, in appreciation of his long and enthusiastic help and guidance in our studies of Southeast Asian Ceratopogonidae.

REFERENCE

- Das Gupta, S. K., and W. W. Wirth. 1968. Revision of the Oriental Species of *Stilobezzia* Kieffer (Diptera, Ceratopogonidae). Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 283: 1-149.

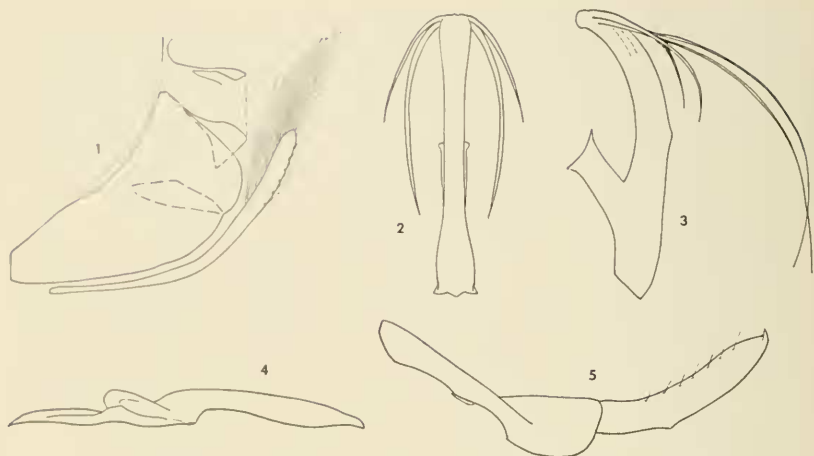
STUDIES ON IDIOCERINAE LEAFHOPPERS: X. IDIOSCOPUS NITIDULUS (WALKER), NEW COMBINATION (HOMOPTERA: CICADELLIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Idiocerus nitidulus* Walker is transferred to the genus *Idioscopus* Baker, and the male genitalia are illustrated.

Among specimens recently obtained for study from the Leiden Museum, The Netherlands, there were some that I suspected to be *Idiocerus nitidulus* Walker 1870 because they were collected in Java. Dr. W. J. Knight at the British Museum (N.H.) kindly agreed to compare a female and a male with Walker's type. After examining



Idioscopus nitidulus (Walker), male. 1, genital capsule, lateral view; 2, aedeagus, caudal view; 3, same, lateral view; 4, style, ventral view; 5, same, lateral view.

the specimens he reported, "I have compared your female specimens of *Idiocerus nitidulus* Walker with the type and although it is a female and the type is a male they are identical externally". "The genitalia of your male are identical although much smaller than the type which is approximately the same size as your female specimen".

In my paper on the Indian and Philippine species of *Idiocerus* (Maldonado-Capriles 1964) I moved to *Idioscopus* Baker several species of the latter. On page 93 I wrote, about *Idioscopus incertus* (Baker), "Very close to *Idioscopus niveosparsus*, perhaps only a subspecies or an extreme variety". *Idioscopus niveosparsus* Lethierry 1889 is very variable in coloration, judging from the many specimens studied before and the few at hand; this is to be expected of a very prolific species with such a wide range of distribution. The genitalia of *I. nitidulus* are very close to those of *I. niveosparsus* and *I. incertus*. The seventh sternum of the female is similar to that of *niveosparsus*. Thus, probably *I. nitidulus* is also a subspecies or just another extreme form of *niveosparsus*. Unfortunately, *nitidulus* has priority over *niveosparsus*. Because *I. niveosparsus* is of economic importance the name has been used in many papers and, therefore, a change of name would cause much inconvenience. Therefore, at the present time I am only moving *nitidulus* to the correct genus and leaving the problem of priority until more evidence, preferably biological, can be obtained to clearly establish the synonymy. In such event the name *niveosparsus* should be conserved.

Idioscopus nitidulus (Walker), new combination*Idiocerus nitidulus* Walker 1870. Linn. Soc. London Jour. Zool. 10:322

Study of the male type of this species shows that it properly belongs in *Idioscopus*. The genitalia of a specimen labeled J. Sonneveldt, Makasser, compared with that of the type, are illustrated in figures 1 to 5. A female labeled Tijomas, W. Java, has been also compared with the type. Both specimens are in the Leiden Museum. This species runs to *I. incertus* and *I. niveosparsus* in my paper of 1964.

REFERENCE

- Maldonado-Capriles, J. 1964. Studies on Idiocerinae leafhoppers: II. The Indian and Philippine species of *Idiocerus* and the genus *Idioscopus* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae). Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 66:89-100.

**TWO NEW SPECIES OF ANTS OF THE GENERA TAPINOMA FOERSTER
AND PARATRECHINA MOTSCHOULSKY FROM PUERTO
RICO (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE)**

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ABSTRACT—Two new species of ants from Puerto Rico are described, the worker and male of *Tapinoma resemum*, n. sp., and each caste of *Paratrechina* (*Nylanderia*) *cisipa*, n. sp.

No new species of ants have been described from Puerto Rico since M. R. Smith (1936) described *Prenolepis microps* (a species now placed in the genus *Paratrechina*). He listed and keyed 66 species of ants and referred to the previous literature concerning ants of Puerto Rico. Wolcott (1948) summarized the available information on their habits, and provided additional locality records.

During a year's sojourn (1969-1970) in Puerto Rico while working for the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center, the junior author had the opportunity to collect ants, along with other insects, at various localities around the island. Among the ants collected were 2 species not only new to Puerto Rico, but so far as we can determine, undescribed. These species, representing a new *Paratrechina* and a new *Tapinoma*, are described herein.